

HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF
THE NORTH EAST SALOP COMBINED AREA



ANNUAL REPORT

DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT • MARKET DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT
NEWPORT URBAN DISTRICT • OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT
WELLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT • DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT
SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT • WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT

1956

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North East Salop United District (Medical Officer of Health) Order

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1956

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DR. W. A. M. STEWART

LOCAL OFFICERS

MR. G. T. ADAMS, Public Health Inspector, Dawley U.D.C.
MR. D. C. NICOL, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Market Drayton U.D.
MR. D. W. WILKINS, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Market Drayton U.D. (resigned Oct. 1956).
MR. S. LASSMAN, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Newport U.D.
MR. A. H. JOHNSTONE, Public Health Inspector, Oakengates U.D.C.
MR. L. K. G. PHILLIPS, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Oakengates U.D.C.
MR. J. K. ADDISON, Public Health Inspector, Wellington U.D.C.
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MR. A. SANDBROOK, Assistant Public Health Inspector and Surveyor, Drayton R.D.C.
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MR. H. WALL, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.
MR. K. A. GRIFFITHS, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.
MR. M. SILVERWOOD, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.

CLERK

MR. J. BROUGH

To the Chairman and Members of the Constituent Authorities

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with pleasure that I present the Annual Report of the Combined Area of North East Shropshire on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances for the Year 1956.

Following the usual practice the Public Health Inspectors have contributed to the Report on matters which are highly their concern and, again, the writer had to exert considerable persuasion and pressure to see that these contributions matured. Like the 'reluctant schoolboy' some do not immediately see reason, but tardily this duty receives recognition. Such comments on the sanitary circumstances and hygiene of the particular districts will be found in the appropriate sections accorded to each authority.

Each year concentrates particular attention on certain viewpoints of hygiene and health protection and the following subjects appear to have had more than a little of the spotlight. The protection by vaccination against Infantile Paralysis is now offered with such freedom as supplies of vaccine will allow and a high proportion of the age group concerned should benefit greatly through this service. More generally in the field of sanitary service advances are promulgated: in the control and supply of milk to the householder, a more extensive and efficient service of water to the consumer which from the district outlook can be considered on a county-wide basis and of which the Eastern Water Board may be considered the forerunner—an intensive effort to reduce smoke nuisance and to ensure clean air and atmosphere by improving firing methods both in works and in the home, and lastly, a constant drive to do away with poor houses and to rehouse those in such.

In the field of Infectious Diseases 1956 was a year generally free from epidemic conditions in this area. As was to be expected Measles and Whooping Cough played little part in the aggregate of cases notified and it was only in the larger scattered areas that measles was present in appreciable numbers. Scarlet Fever outbreaks, although limited, occurred with greater frequency. These again were noted in the wider parts where there is limited grouping of population. These cases were, almost without exception, of a mild character and convalescence was established quickly. Infantile Paralysis was completely absent. This freedom may have been due to climatic conditions and it is to be hoped that with the availability of protective measures a firm control of this disease will be established and the numbers affected correspondingly reduced. Few cases of Foodpoisoning were reported as also were cases of infection which might have been carried through the digestive system.

A close association still obtains with the County Health Officers, the Chest Physicians and your Local Officers in the surveillance of Tuberculosis in all its ramifications. We in the districts help where we can, particularly with rehousing and controlling the spread of this infection. The County Authority, among other services, offers diagnostic aid and protection to the most susceptible age group and the benefits so to be gained are fully publicised and brought to the notice of all those concerned. Mass radiography is being widely used as a means of bringing to light the unsuspected case, and through a concentration of this service high percentages of the population have been examined. By this means it is hoped that gradually a true picture of the extent of infection in the community will be known and will be able to be dealt with—with the complete eradication of this disease.

No recent developments have taken place in the furtherance of improved hospital services in the Wellington Area, but promises are that, in the foreseeable future, extensions will be made to the services and accommodation and by these means a greater convenience and help will be given to the local residents.

The District Health Authorities have constantly carried on the struggle to improve the standard of hygiene in food establishments. This work is difficult and often seems unrewarding. To achieve the maximum result not only is it necessary to have the full co-operation of the food seller but also a need for the complete understanding of the governing bodies. Propaganda talks have been given to those handling foods on the duties and standards required to have and maintain cleanliness and germ-free conditions in all food sales and the response to such have, in many instances, been gratifying. Around Wellington, interest is still centred in the establishment of an abattoir, founded locally, to meet the needs of the district in the most comprehensive way and to be in close association with the Smithfield. This, it is believed, would not only benefit the butchers but would also be an asset to the Town and Ratepayer. Through this agency it is expected that retailers would be able to get meat conveniently and at competitive rates and, once in being, would be patronised by many who have now to look elsewhere for supplies ready for sale.

As was stated in the Report for 1955 the Northern District of the County has been declared a specified area for the sale of milk. In this area only the sale of milk of particular quality is permitted. A step further in this has now been taken and it would seem that no longer will ordinary raw milk be allowed to be sold to the consumer in any part of Eastern Shropshire.

Of the general services of the health departments housing still takes a high place. The removal of certain subsidies has put some restraint on the number of new houses being built but there is still considerable leeway to be made to meet this expanding district and also to house the many who are still patiently waiting the results of their applications. The Ministry of Housing still urges the need for clearing away slum properties and this has been energetically undertaken in many districts. This work of clearance and reconstruction entails a high degree of skill and application, more particularly where the Officer is dependent on a lightly staffed department and the smaller clearance schemes can mean quite as much work as those more impressive in larger districts.

During the past twelve months it has been possible to show progress in the planning for extensions and reconditioning of sewage systems. Apparently restrictions in this sphere are not now so severe and hope has been given in cases where the need for more modern facilities is acute. Coupled with this is the planning for a linkage and co-ordination of water supplies; this through the grouping of neighbouring smaller services to more comprehensive units. This was undertaken some years ago in the eastern, the most populous part of this county, with considerable benefit to those with limited services and also with a reduction in the duplication of services, noticeable mainly on the adjacent boundaries of authorities.

While the care of the aged is not the entire responsibility of the District Council great interest is manifested in the welfare of such. Local committees with council representation combine in useful work and much is being done to give comfortable homes and living to those in their declining years.

To the writer it would appear that the mortuary which serves the Wellington area and is situated at Donnington has well repaid the enterprise and cost expended by the Wellington Rural Council. Every endeavour has been made to meet the requirements of the pathologists using this service and as a result the relationship with the Hospital Staff and the District Officers is on an understanding basis which serves for mutual confidence. A like enterprise is being undertaken in the Drayton District and plans are in preparation which, when completed by the builder, should ensure a service which not only will satisfy the needs of that area but should also suffice for the eastern part of the county. The use of mortuaries is limited and, with the present planning completed, the area should be regarded as well provided for.

Opportunity has been taken to further health propaganda by means of talks and picture demonstrations of health matters of current and immediate interest and this is practised with regularity in several districts of the area. By this Health Education there is brought to the people the aims and understanding of health and its problems, and also the part which has to be played by the public in furthering and safeguarding these. At the national conferences it has been noted that health education demonstrations command a high degree of interest and where it is possible it is just that this should be passed to the domestic populace.

The general administration of the several districts, despite attendant difficulties and trials, has over the whole, functioned well. The writer has the greatest sympathy for the Public Health Inspector who has to work single-handed. No matter what the size of his area he has to be at the call of all and sundry, and it is impossible for him to be in more than one place at a time. The relationship between the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectors has been cordial and from him thanks are due to the Inspectors for their enterprise and their courtesy while carrying out their particular duties.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. A. M. STEWART,

Medical Officer of Health.

DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: MRS. J. C. BEATTON

Committee:

MR. G. CHETWOOD
MR. G. H. WRIGHT
REV. H. HAMILTON

MR. W. WILKES
MR. J. CLAYTON
DR. S. N. BROWNE

Mr. Adams, Public Health Inspector, reports:

HOUSING

During the year the Council commenced the programme of Slum Clearance, and 55 houses were made the subject of action under the Housing Act, 1936, including three Clearance Areas. Due to the increased bank rate and the alteration of subsidies, the Council's building plans were rather curtailed and it was not possible to rehouse many of the people from these houses which had been declared unfit. While the areas which were destined to be future clearance areas were being surveyed during the year it was amazing to note the number of tin sheds, poultry houses, etc., which have been erected down the years, of various materials, and have now fallen into advanced stages of decay, but are allowed to remain standing, creating eyesores to the surrounding inhabitants. While the top level planners are pursuing their schemes it would appear that the man in the street does not always have the necessary civic pride to maintain the appearance of the layouts.

Ten applications for improvement grants were received during the year. This can be of little help in ameliorating the conditions of the many hundred substandard houses in the district which will not be covered under the slum clearance schemes.

CARAVANS

The number of licensed caravans in the district fell to five during the year, which is quite within reason, as far as this district is concerned. The majority of the occupants having resorted to this mode of life merely as a temporary expedient until they can find other more suitable accommodation.

WATER SUPPLY

The results of samples obtained from the mains supply were extremely variable, doubtlessly caused by the disturbance to the main while connections etc., were made.

SEWERAGE

The Western outfall scheme came into operation in the latter end of the year. This will mean that a large number of houses not already possessing water closets and satisfactory drainage can now have these and other facilities provided. Evidence of this was apparent from the number of applicants for W.C. conversion grants received during the year, a total of 27, which was far better than had been obtained in previous years. This does not, however, give cause for complacency, as an enormous problem remains to be tackled and many years must pass before this can be solved.

REFUSE AND NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION

These two services continued to operate on a weekly basis during the year. The maintenance of the tip always gives trouble during the hot weather, as the reliance on hired mechanical plant does occasionally lead to difficulties. There is no doubt at all in my mind that at the very least a tractor should be constantly available to keep refuse level and cover over as required, and the time must arise when this item must form part of the Council's equipment, as in addition it would have many uses in other fields.

FOOD

The Food Hygiene Regulations came into force in their entirety during this year and, while some improvement in structural facilities has been obtained, there are still premises where the facilities available for food handling are mediocre, due to the restricted space available.

I feel that there has been some awakening among the housewives in relation to the manner in which their food is handled and, if this trend grows, it will help to improve the general standard of food handling both at home and in the foodshops. The more national publicity there is on this subject the quicker the appreciation of general hygienic principles will rise. I am reminded of an incident which occurred while travelling on a 'bus one day, when the young mother in a seat behind was instructing her baby in talking by asking it to say the sales slogan of a well known detergent manufacturer which is repeatedly announced during the advertisements on commercial television. What a medium this could be for the instruction of children in hygienic living.

The practice of the trade in obtaining certificates for unsound food has now practically ceased, thus relieving all Inspectors of the irksome task of examining quantities of tinned goods.

Little slaughtering is carried on in the district and the meat inspected was found to be of a good standard.

The Public Houses were inspected at least once during the year, in accordance with usual practice. There is no really good public house in the district from the view of comfort, but no doubt this will be remedied when the proposed development takes place in the town.

RODENT CONTROL

The Joint Pests Scheme continued to operate during the year. There is not a great demand for the services of the Rodent Operative by the residents of the district, but contracts with business premises and attention to council-owned properties occupied most of his time.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	..	..	..	..	8
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep	..	..	..	..	8

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	3	—	—	24	872	—
No. inspected	3	—	—	24	872	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	13	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	1.5%	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	1	—	—	—	31	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	33%				3.5%	—

MARKET DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956

Committee:

J. PUGH (<i>Chairman</i>)	P. H. GRIFFITHS
J. BRODIE	MRS. M. HAY
F. L. CATT	G. H. SABIN
HON. MRS. A. M. SOUTHWELL	

Mr. Nicol, Public Health Inspector, reports:

HOUSING

In the field of Local Authority Housing, the emphasis is on slum clearance. A survey of the district has been carried out and this shows that some 130 properties will have to be dealt with during the five year programme. During the year 18 houses were dealt with and closed as individual unfit properties and 33 houses were built by the Local Authority. Eight were built by private enterprise. Out of the 130 properties listed, applications have been received for the demolition of 16 properties, the applications have come from the owners who wish to demolish the property and develop the site. It is very pleasing to have this co-operation as it assists greatly in getting the programme under way. One is struck by the uncertainty of old people who occupy such houses who are probably paying about three to five shillings per week. The thought of paying much higher rent with the additional economic strain of providing soft furnishings and probably some additional furniture is a very serious problem to the old folk. The expression one often hears is "I would like a new house, but how can I pay for it."

Seven applications were received during the year for improvement grant to provide eight units of accommodation; all were approved. The total value on grants was £1,277. The number of applicants on my Authority's housing list is 145, this does not include the unfit properties to be dealt with.

MEAT INSPECTION AND OTHER FOODS

All animals slaughtered at the Local Slaughter House are inspected. The total for the year was 3,475 carcasses. It is gratifying to be able to report that one hundred per cent inspections are carried out and that there is full co-operation with the Meat Traders. In addition, regular inspections are carried out at premises having their meat killed outside the district.

In the table set out in the report relating to meat inspection, the various percentages are given. The percentage of cattle affected with T.B. was 4.12% and pigs showed a percentage of 2.76%. The percentage for other diseases are: Cattle, 50.93% excluding cows; Calves, 6.66%; Sheep, 11.48%; Pigs, 11.71%. During the year 14 carcasses were totally condemned. Five whole carcasses were totally condemned for advanced tuberculosis. It is quite obvious from the above figures that the inspection of the meat we eat is a very essential Public Health Service. The total weight condemned during the year was three tons, two hundredweights, ten pounds, twelve ounces.

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE

Routine inspections are carried out to all food premises during the year. The Trade are co-operating in carrying out improvements to their premises and several establishments are carrying out extensive alterations with a view to improving the hygiene of the premises. No statutory action has been found necessary during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following Bacteriological and Biological samples were taken by the Salop County Council's Sampling Officers for the purpose of the above act:

			<i>Milk</i>	<i>Other Foods</i>
Obtained	..	..	27	10
Genuine	..	..	27	8
Not genuine	..	..	Nil	2

One sample of cream doughnuts was found to contain imitation cream contrary to section 47 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which prohibits the sale of imitation cream unless described as such. The vendor concerned was informed and requested in future to sell the commodity under the correct description.

One sample labelled Double Cream was found to be deficient in fat on the standard for Double Cream. On taking a follow-up sample, the Sampling Officer was told that the cream was Single Cream and, on analysis, proved to be genuine as such. The Vendor was warned that the carton was incorrectly labelled.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED) MILK REGULATIONS, 1949—1953

Twenty-eight samples of Pasteurised milk were obtained from a Dairy in 1956. All samples were satisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956

The following samples were purchased under the above Order:

<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
1	14	5

All samples were satisfactory.

Four samples of pasteurised milk were obtained from a County Council Welfare Home; all samples were satisfactory.

Six samples of milk were obtained from a Dairy for a Biological examination; all samples proved negative.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Inspections are carried out from time to time, many improvements have been carried out during the year and most establishments have improved the sanitary arrangements.

ICE CREAM

Inspection and sampling of retail premises have been carried out during the year; all proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

The quality of the water supply is satisfactory but some difficulty is being experienced in distribution. The Company are proposing to erect a water tower, which should improve the supply.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND COLLECTION

This service continues to operate in a satisfactory manner. A weekly collection is being maintained and disposal is by controlled tipping.

DISINFESTATION AND VERMIN CONTROL

Thirty premises were treated during the year. This does not include Council undertakings such as tips and sewers: these have received six treatments during the year. It is estimated that 160 rats were exterminated. Five parcels of clothing were disinfected and three lots of bedding. Three houses were treated for Bed Bugs.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Sec. 47

No action was required under the above act during the year.

FACTORIES

Routine inspections are carried out during the year, any defects found were dealt with by verbal notice. Four certificates were issued to certify that sufficient means of fire escape was provided.

SWIMMING BATHS

The town is very fortunate in having such a splendid swimming pool which continues to be a great attraction to residents and visitors.

The attendances during the 1956 season are set out below:

				£	s.	d.
DAILY TICKETS:	Adults, 3,295 at 1/6	..	..	247	2	6
	Children, 8,499 at 6d.	..	..	212	9	6
	Spectators, 5,528 at 9d.	..	..	207	6	0
				666	18	0

				£	s.	d.
SEASON TICKETS:	Adults, 86 at 15/-	..	..	64	10	0
	Children, 595 at 5/-	..	..	148	15	0
	Spectators, 91 at 3/6	..	..	15	18	6
				229	3	6

MEAT INSPECTION

Number of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	2
Number of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	Nil
Number of persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	..			1
Number of Persons licensed to slaughter Horses				Nil
Number of Persons licensed to Slaughter Pigs and Sheep	..	..	..	1

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	<i>Cattle excdg Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	534	2	75	1959	905	—
No. inspected	534	2	75	1959	905	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i> Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	—	5	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	270	—	5	220	103	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	50.93	—	6.66	11.48	11.71	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i> Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	3	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	21	1	—	—	22	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	4.12	50.0	—	—	2.76	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i> Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

NEWPORT (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956

Chairman: MR. S. H. TRUMPER

Committee:

MRS. I. E. STEPHENS	MR. B. W. AGATES
MRS. S. A. SANDIFORD	MR. E. J. DURNALL
MR. J. S. MURPHY	MR. J. P. THOMAS
MR. H. L. SMALLMAN	MR. O. B. HOGBEN
MR. J. M. TREVOR	MR. W. H. EDWARDS
MR. L. C. I. WATSON	

Mr. Lassman, Public Health Inspector, reports:

WATER SUPPLY

The Council's area of supply comprises the Urban District of Newport and parts of the Parishes of Church Aston, Chetwynd Aston and Longford in the Rural District of Wellington. The Council obtain the whole of their supplies (with the exception of a bulk supply in emergency from Stafford Rural District Council) from the Badderley pumping station, comprising a shallow well and a borehole into the Bunter Sandstone. The average daily consumption during the year was 202,000 gallons.

Periodical samples have been taken for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis and reports have been satisfactory. The supply is chlorinated.

Mechanical breakdowns at the Waterworks occurred on the 26th March and 20th December. The former caused a restricted supply for 31 hours. The breakdown on the 20th December was of a very serious nature and at the end of the year the restricted supply was still in operation. Until December 25th it was necessary to supply parts of the Urban District and the parishes of Church Aston and Chetwynd Aston by tanker. This need was overcome by the provision of a siphon between the bore and the standby supply and by improvement to the supply from Stafford Rural District Council. The supply on the 31st December was approximately 70% of normal. The purity of the water was maintained during the emergencies.

The Council have under consideration the provision of a new submersible pump, together with a standby unit, at the Badderley pumping station.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage scheme has been revised for submission to the Ministry and includes the construction of a new disposal works, improved foul sewers in Audley Road, part of Tan Bank, Water Lane and from the Canal Bridge to the disposal works and for the provision of a new surface water sewer from Audley Avenue to the Strine Brook.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The weekly collection of refuse has continued satisfactorily. Routine rodent control was carried out at the tip.

SALVAGE

The collection of waste paper and cardboard from business premises only was continued during the year. 11 tons 13 cwts. were sold.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are two Public Conveniences in Newport—at Middle Row and Stafford Street. As in previous years certain repairs and maintenance were necessitated by damage and misuse.

COUNCIL HOUSING

During the year five dwellings were completed and a three-storey house was converted into three one-bedroom flats. Thirty-five dwellings were in the course of erection at the end of the year.

The number of dwellings owned by the Council is 396. There were 190 persons on the waiting list at the end of the year.

The Council have under consideration housing schemes in connection with slum clearance.

PRIVATE HOUSES

During the year two private dwellings were completed.

UNFIT HOUSES

Of the 84 unfit dwellings suitable for procedure by either section 11 or 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, one dwelling has been demolished, another closed under the Housing Act, 1936 in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 and approved repairs were carried out at two dwellings. Six unfit houses were occupied under licence.

During the year a statutory notice was served under section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. Repairs to other houses were negotiated informally.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Twenty-four licences were issued during the year. During inspections of the dwellings conditions have found to be satisfactory.

MILK

The following table gives particulars of the registrations and licences granted by the Council:

Number of distributors of milk with dairies in the Newport Urban District Council area	..	3
Number of distributors of milk having dairies outside the Newport Urban District area	..	2
Number of licences to sell (a) Tuberculin tested milk	.. .. .	5
(b) Pasteurised milk	.. .. .	5
(c) Sterilised milk	.. .. .	1

ICE CREAM

There are 23 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. Twenty-four samples have been taken with the following results:

<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>
22	1
2	2
0	3
0	4

FOOD PREMISES

It was possible to inspect a few premises. Certain of these premises required remedial action to comply with the standards contained in the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. On two occasions it was necessary to draw the attention of persons engaged in the handling of food to the sub-section relating to smoking.

A general circular and booklet about the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, were distributed to all establishments engaged in the food trade.

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTIONS

Number of Slaughterhouses	.. .. .	3
Number of Knackers' Yards	.. .. .	Nil
Number of persons licenced to slaughter Cattle, Sheep and Pigs	.. .. .	7
Number of persons licenced to slaughter Horses	.. .. .	Nil

	<i>Cattle excdg Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	58	—	—	180	756
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ is condemned ..	3	—	—	18	31
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	5.17	—	—	10.56	6.75
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	22
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.72	—	—	—	3.04
Percentage of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	—	—	—	—	—

On two occasions appropriate action was taken with regard to swine fever.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

There is one common lodging house in the district. During inspections of the premises, conditions have been found to be satisfactory.

PET SHOPS

One licence has been issued for the keeping of a pet shop under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

FACTORIES

The remedy of defects noted during the inspections at factories have been negotiated informally.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council participate in the scheme operated by the North East Salop Joint Pests Control Committee. During the year the Committee's Rodent Operatives spent 301 hours at business premises, dwellings and Council Undertakings within the Urban District. This included three block treatments. Council Undertakings included the salvage depot, depot, refuse tip, water works, and sewage works. Also routine treatments twice a year were given to sewers.

The continuous and prompt service afforded by the scheme is keeping the rat nuisance under effective control.

VERMIN CONTROL

Two cases of verminous clothing and bedding received attention.

Two serious infestations by ants were abated.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Sec. 47

During the year it was necessary to remove a person.

MORTUARY

The Council maintains a mortuary which serves Newport and parts of Wellington Rural District. Re-decorations and repairs to fittings were required during the year.

OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956

Chairman: J. N. Worrall

Committee:

J. R. ANDERSON	H. R. GIBBONS
E. A. C. BEST	T. HAYWARD (Until May)
R. CORBETT (From May)	L. NOCK, J.P.
W. N. CORFIELD	D. OWEN
W. E. DAWES, J.P.	A. PERKINS
G. H. W. DURRANT	E. SMART, J.P.
W. V. FOX	A. E. WORRALL

Mr. Johnstone, Senior Public Health Inspector, reports:

SALVAGE

A regular collection of salvage continues to be made at the minimum cost by collecting salvage in trailers towed behind refuse vehicles. Unquestionably, salvage is a profit making venture and a source of income to the Authority.

The policy of installing an electric baler has been justified by the more efficient working attained, in this way a greater potential can be handled in less time at smaller cost. The tonnage has increased from 76 tons 19 cwt 2 qrs. to 97 tons 9 cwt 2 qrs., whilst the amount spent on wages decreased by about £14.

Whilst an increased output was accomplished, due to a decrease in selling price, the income from the sale of paper, although higher than last year, did not correspondingly rise. We were, however, fortunate in maintaining a steady flow of sales and rendered assistance to some of our neighbours. It is hoped that the market for paper will stabilise itself in demand and permit future planning with confidence.

An important factor in the phase of this work is that the men are paid a bonus for increased tonnage of paper, this inducement reflects in the encouragement of labour attracted to the Cleansing Service.

A resumption of tin collections was made; there is some merit, however, in keeping tins out of the tip, better consolidation is effected. The amount of tins keeps on increasing with the amount of tinned food consumed.

The following table gives particulars of salvage collected:

1956	£	s.	d.
Paper and Cardboard: 97 tons 9 cwt 2 qrs. ..	704	2	6
Rags: 9 cwt 6 qrs 8 lbs	15	17	2
Tins: 25 tons 16 cwt 3 qrs.	80	6	11
Total salvage: 123 tons 16 cwt 3 qrs 8 lbs.	£800	6	7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FROM 1ST JANUARY—31ST DECEMBER, 1956

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
To Wages	282	12	0	By Salvage Sales	630	8	6
„ Bonus	139	3	5	„ Cardboard	73	14	0
„ Baling String and Wire	22	0	2	„ Tins	80	6	11
„ Shifnal R.D.C.	22	13	9	„ Rags	15	17	2
„ Repairs	75	12	11	„ Old Trailer	7	0	0
„ Weight Tickets		10	0				
„ Loan Charges on Baler and Shed	71	3	6				
„ National Insurance	12	0	0				
„ Establishment	10	0	0				
„ Balance	171	10	10				
	<u>807</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>807</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

To net profit: £171 10s. 10d.

REFUSE

The collection of refuse continued on a weekly basis and a better type of man is now employed, difficulties do arise with labour but have been overcome.

Beneficial effects in controlled tipping are beginning to show results of training the men in these methods.

Collection figures for the year are given under:

Dustbins emptied	156,145
Ashpits emptied	19
Number of pail closets emptied	15,601
Number of privies emptied	304
Total number of loads	2,115

CONTROL OF VERMIN—RODENT CONTROL

This phase of the Department's work has continued to work with smooth efficiency, the result of the conscientious hard work by Mr. Saint, the Rodent Operative. Requests for assistance are dealt with in 24 hours, minimising difficulties which if unattended could assume serious proportions.

The following table gives information of the work carried out:

					TYPE OF PROPERTY				
					<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>All other including Business and Industrial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1956 as a result of (a) notification or (b) otherwise					(a) —	135	3	124	262
					(b) 6	440	—	21	461
Number of properties (above) found to be infested by rats—									
	Major				1	—	—	1	2
	Minor				5	115	—	65	185
Number of properties found to be seriously infested by mice					—	20	—	58	78
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority					6	149	—	124	279

In addition one treatment of the sewerage system was undertaken as a routine.

VERMINOUS PERSONS AND CLOTHING

The need for the provision of a station for the disinfestation of persons and effects remains.

HOUSING

The following table indicates the unfit dwellings where action had been taken and the position at the close of the year.

CLEARANCE AREA

<i>Area</i>	<i>Date of Representation</i>	<i>Number of Dwellings</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Priors Lee Square	17th Mar., 1954	13	All standing
Church Street, St. Georges	19th May, 1954	6	Demolished
Church Street, Oakengates	20th Apr., 1955	50	Area confirmed
New Street, Oakengates	20th July, 1955	6	Demolished
Church Street, St. Georges (No. 1) ..	20th July, 1955	2	Demolished
Leonard Street, Oakengates	9th Nov., 1955	4	Demolished
Holyhead Road, Oakengates	9th Nov., 1955	6	Area confirmed
New Road, Wrockwardine Wood	9th Nov., 1955	2	Area confirmed
George Street, St. Georges	4th Jan., 1956	4	Area confirmed
Fenns Fold, St. Georges	3rd Mar., 1956	9	Area confirmed
West St., St. Georges	11th June, 1956	12	Area confirmed
School Row, St. Georges	11th June, 1956	12	Area confirmed
		<hr/> 126 <hr/>	

Individual Unfit. Demolition orders are operative in connection with 48 other dwellings.

CARAVANS

There are three licenced sites permitting 18 caravans, 25 individual caravans are licensed in the district. Frequent visits are paid to these dwellings and no contraventions were noticed.

FOOD PREMISES

Visits are frequently made to premises where food is stored, prepared and sold. Improvements have been effected in structural conditions by persuasion and agreement with owners.

DISPOSAL OF FOOD

Rejected food is destroyed under the supervision of the Officers of the Department.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Routine inspections of licensed premises are carried out.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning occurred.

ICE CREAM

Attention in proper perspective is given to the sampling of ice cream.

MILK

Reference to the statistical table indicates the importance attached to the production of a pure milk supply. No greater service can be rendered to the public than ensuring purity and freedom from disease which could be aquired in an insidious manner by drinking infected milk, with crippling and disastrous results if not checked and dealt with at the earliest possible time. Action was taken to have one animal suffering from tuberculosis slaughtered.

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Shropshire Water Board supply water for the whole area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

It was found necessary in one case only to remove one person.

BURIAL OF PERSONS WITHOUT MEANS

No burials were undertaken.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	3
No. of Knackers Yards	1
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	9
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Horses	3
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	9

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	94	—	2	919	792	—
No. inspected	94	—	2	919	792	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	2	—	—	2	36	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	2.128	—	—	.217	4.545	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	1	—	—	—	21	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with T. B.	1.0638	—	—	—	2.651	—

WELLINGTON (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956

Chairman: MR. R. J. CLARKE

Committee

MR. P. H. BOTT
MR. T. H. EDWARDS
MR. G. T. EVANS, F.R.G.S.
MR. A. R. HARTLAND
MR. H. HERDMAN
MRS. A. M. JONES
MR. W. J. LAUD, J.P.

MR. C. LOWE
MR. G. C. MURPHY, T.D., A.C.A.
MR. R. G. MURPHY, C.C.
MR. S. C. PARKER, F.C.A., F.T.I.I.
MR. P. PIERCE
MR. H. C. READE, M.B.E.
MR. H. W. REESE

Mr. Addison, Public Health Inspector, reports:

FOOD HYGIENE AND HEALTH EDUCATION

A year is too short a period for a review of work of this nature. If one wishes to avoid frustration one should look back over a number of years to find some tangible signs of progress.

The new Food Hygiene Regulations have had a full year of operation. It is our intention to inspect systematically all food premises to make sure they reach regulation standard. It has been possible, so far, to inspect only the butchers' premises, bakeries, school kitchens and licensed premises.

The slow work of health education goes on. Talks are given at the schools and wherever else a platform is offered. Explanatory leaflets concerning the Regulations were sent to all food premises and there were several issues of the "Clean Food Bulletin." This kind of publicity has its uses, as the June Dairy Festival has shown, but nothing can replace the "spot checks" and the regular routine inspections by the Public Health Inspectors, and it is a pity that because this kind of work is so time consuming, it has not been possible to do more than has been done.

Direct complaints by the public to the managements concerned, or to the Public Health Department, are by far the most valuable means of health education. The only thing that has more force and a wider effect is an occasional prosecution. But a prosecution is a very serious matter and should be reserved for the persistent offender. So far no such action has been taken.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk is delivered in churns to many of the catering establishments in the district, but the rest of the town's milk supply is bottled. All the milk is pasteurised except for one supply of farm bottled tuberculin tested milk.

There was one other supply of raw T.T. milk in the district, but arrangements have now been made for this to be pasteurised and bottled at a local dairy. It had been found that at the farm bottles were being filled which had been allowed to become dirty again after having been washed and sterilised.

There was a significant drop in the sales of milk over the country as a whole when the price of milk was increased, but in this part of Shropshire the drop in sales was not experienced. This has been attributed to the success of the publicity given to milk during the June Dairy Festival which had taken place immediately before the price increase.

The Festival was organised by local dairying interests and the county authority and local health authorities shared a stand at the Milk Exhibition which was held at Wellington. We tried to show to the public the safeguards that are provided by the inspections of dairies and the regular sampling of milk by the Public Health Departments with the aid of the Public Health Laboratory. In addition, we also tried to show the value for health of milk and milk products, and we asked the public to play their part by returning bottles in a clean condition.

The fact that milk sales were maintained has its significance to us in health education work.

ICE CREAM

The ice cream industry is one with which health authorities are not ashamed to be associated. The law relating to ice cream requires that it shall be heat treated to free it from bacteria, after which it must be cooled rapidly to a temperature at which bacteria cannot multiply, and thereafter be kept free from contamination. This technique, properly carried out, is an adequate safeguard. As far as possible these techniques should be applied to other foods which provide a ready medium for the growth of organisms. These include imitation cream, custards, trifles, and processed or made-up meat dishes—meat pies, pressed meats, brawn, meat rolls, sausages, stews and the like.

All too frequently we see cream cakes displayed on the tops of shop counters for customers to cough over, and meat pies can often be seen in shop windows where the temperature is far too high.

WATER SUPPLIES

Every sample of water taken after chlorination has been bacteriologically satisfactory, but chlorination should not be the only line of defence, and it cannot be denied that the purity of water being chlorinated could be improved.

No difficulty was encountered in supplying adequate quantities of water, due to the availability of the second pump, through the new rising main from Woodfield to the Wrekin.

SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming baths and the two open air swimming baths which are owned by private schools have adequate means for purification of the water.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

In May, 1956, a White Paper was issued which set out Government policy relating to slaughterhouses, this envisages the making of Regulations which will set new standards for slaughterhouses and, in due course, local authorities will be asked to make reports on the adequacy of slaughtering facilities in their areas.

In October a meeting was held by Shrewsbury Borough to which were invited representatives of all the local authorities in the county. It was stated that Shrewsbury's case was one of urgency and that they intended to make early representation to the Ministry, but that they needed to know what other slaughtering facilities would be provided in the county other than their own.

It appeared from the meeting that there was a need for an abattoir in the eastern half of the county and that Wellington Urban Council might be prepared to build one.

It has been said in support of Wellington's case that an abattoir should be linked with a good cattle market and that butchers will tend to buy meat at the nearest meat market. In view of the support envisaged in connection with this project, the Wellington Urban Council resolved to reaffirm, in principle, the Council's previous decision to take steps to secure the establishment of an abattoir in Wellington to serve the needs of the Wrekin area.

The details of slaughtering and meat inspection are given at the end of this report.

THE DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

There is no plant in Wellington for the processing and sterilising of slaughterhouse waste and condemned meat, but a firm from outside the district makes regular collections. Condemned meat and offal is stained green before its removal from the slaughterhouse is allowed.

Other foods which have been condemned are treated with disinfectant and buried in the Council's tip.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

This term applies to certain trades which are specified in the Public Health Act, 1936, and over which the local authority have some control.

A fellmongers premises is the only one in this district to which these provisions apply.

The situation of these premises is not ideal but it is difficult to find a suitable alternative in a district which is rapidly being built up.

PUBLIC LAVATORIES

The report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for 1954, contains the following paragraph:—

“Reference was made in last year’s report to the provision of hand-washing facilities in public conveniences. Where a constant supply of hot water cannot yet be provided, the provision of running cold water by itself would still help the advance towards a higher level of personal hygiene. It is to be hoped, however, that local authorities will give increased attention to the need for the installation of these disease preventing facilities in public conveniences under their control.”

The sanitary accommodation at the Market approach has long been inadequate, and it is to be hoped that the Council will soon find themselves able to replace it, either in the present position or in some other place in the centre of the town.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Schemes 1 and 2 were completed during the year and brought into use, producing a marked improvement in the effluent from the Sewage Disposal Work. At the end of the year Section 3 was still in progress.

RODENT CONTROL

The following details show the work that has been carried out in this district:

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Premises Surveyed</i>	<i>No. of Surveys</i>	<i>No. of Treatments</i>	
			<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>
Council Properties ..	4	13	15	0
Dwelling Houses ..	523	613	49	8
Business Premises ..	223	360	124	16
Agricultural Property ..	6	10	1	0

HOUSING

There has been criticism about the number of unfit and vacant houses awaiting demolition. A determined effort has been made to speed up this demolition which, in the main, has been delayed by reason of the Council’s negotiations for the purchase of the sites for redevelopment.

The year’s progress in slum clearance is shown below:

Number of families rehoused from unfit houses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Number of houses demolished ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Number of houses for which a Demolition or Clearance Order has been made or which have been purchased for demolition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

The Council’s effort to rid themselves of the biggest “black spot” in the town has resulted in a Compulsory Purchase Order being made on the land not already owned by the Council in the area bounded by High Street, Glebe Street and the temporary car park. Draft layouts have been prepared under the supervision of the Council’s Engineer and Surveyor to show what redevelopment can take place in the 6½ acres that will be owned by the Council if the Order is confirmed. In this Order there are 88 houses, including two licensed premises and seven shops. Of these houses, 39 are classed as unfit and a further 33 are classed as “Poor” property, in the recent housing survey. It is interesting to note that since 1930, 84 houses have been demolished in this area as a result of clearance action.

A further Compulsory Purchase Order has been submitted for confirmation to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government respecting 22 houses at the top of High Street. This will give a redevelopment area which will link High Street and King Street. In this area all but five houses are classed as unfit.

An inquiry was held in February concerning the Clearance Orders in Wrekin Road, Haygate Road and Park Street. These were later confirmed unaltered by the Minister.

The Housing Committee has decided to allocate 50% of all new lettings for the rehousing of families from unfit houses. Prior to this decision only 20% of the houses had been so allotted. The Committee have no doubt been influenced by the need to attract the "slum clearance subsidy," but they also had in mind the clearing away of the housing black spots.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to use all these houses for that purpose because of delays in the confirmation of Clearance Orders, and unavoidable delays resulting from the Council's decision to purchase the sites of certain Clearance Areas.

1956 saw the virtual completion of the Park Walls Housing Estate and the commencement of the first large block of flats, i.e., 21 at Arleston Lane. During the year, Dothill was purchased and the whole of this land surveyed from the air in readiness for layouts to be prepared and work commenced on the first 60 acres, approximately, during 1957.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The owner of an unlicensed caravan site at Hampton Hill has been asked by the Council to clear the site. The facilities provided for the campers were inadequate.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

Because of unsatisfactory reports concerning the cleanliness of the Common Lodging House, the Council have been prepared to grant renewal of registration for periods of three months only. Difficulties have been experienced in maintaining a satisfactory standard at these premises. The High Street Compulsory Purchase Order includes this house, and this has made it impossible to ask for improvements to be made to the premises.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

One person was removed under the provisions of the above Act.

SCHOOLS

Copies of my Annual Report to the Council on the schools in the district have been sent to the County Authority.

The Roman Catholic School is very overcrowded, and when the first instalment of the new school is put into use the school will be split into three parts. Although some repairs and improvements have been carried out at Mill Bank, the buildings are still unsatisfactory, and the next instalment of the school is an urgent necessity.

Roller towels are still used extensively. These can never be satisfactory, but a suitable alternative may be difficult to find for most schools. Hot air drying is probably the best alternative that is available.

I understand that the improvements to the school kitchens necessitated by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1956, are to be included in the County Council Budget for 1957.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

All the places of entertainment in the town have been inspected and a satisfactory report made to the Council. Certificates as to satisfactory sanitary conditions were given in support of the issue of licenses by the County Council.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
No. of persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	1,058	1	22	1,294	12,196	—
No. inspected	1,058	1	22	1,294	12,196	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	2	3	11	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	276	1	—	15	169	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	26.2	100	9.1	1.4	1.5	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	55	—	—	—	359	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	5.2	—	—	—	3.0	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956

Chairman: MR. J. F. W. ADAMS

Committee;

MR. H. B. CLARE	MR. R. O. ROBERTS
MR. F. CREWE	MAJOR A. C. L. D. LEES
MR. F. W. COPE	MR. L. E. Y. DANELLS
BRIG. A. G. W. HEBER-PERCY	BRIG.-GEN. C. H. LYON, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
MRS. LIVESEY (co-opted)	

Mr. Wainwright, Public Health Inspector, reports:

WATER SUPPLIES

The provision of a mains water supply continues to be of prime importance in the varied services undertaken by Local Authorities, particularly in view of the increasing need of such supplies for agriculture, especially so in relation to the attested herd scheme and the elimination of diseases which may be communicable to man.

Equally so, the rural population would benefit with a safe water supply, and the ability to provide a water carriage system of sewage disposal, and thereby eliminate one of the most undesirable domestic duties of the rural dweller.

Some progress has been made during the year and the Wollerton—Lostford extension has been completed, and approval has been received from the Ministry to commence the Adderley Extension from Calverhall supply. This scheme also includes a 6in. rising main from pump house to Ightfield Reservoir, completion of a ring main from Oldfields to Moreton Saye, and extension to Shavington Village.

Supplies afforded to:

Parish of Cheswardine	..	..	..	Almost entire parish.
Parish of Childs Ercall	..	..	..	To the village only, including 51 dwellings at Manorfields.
Parish of Hodnet	..	..	..	To the whole village, to Marchamley, Wollerton and Lostford.
Parish of Ightfield	..	..	..	The whole Parish.
Parish of Moreton Say	..	..	..	Practically the whole Parish when Northern Parishes scheme completed.
Parish of Norton-in-Hales	..	..	..	Generally the whole Parish.
Parish of Stoke-on-Tern	..	..	..	About half the Parish consisting of Stoke Heath, Stoke-on-Tern and Ollerton areas. (All from Air Ministry source).
Parish of Sutton-on-Tern	..	..	..	Parts only of this Parish.
Parish of Woore	..	..	..	The whole Parish.

Consumption (Council's own supplies).

Ightfield	..	..	28,866,000 gallons
Hodnet	..	..	11,850,000 gallons
Cheswardine	..	..	13,220,000 gallons
Childs Ercall	..	..	3,321,000 gallons
TOTAL			57,257,000 gallons

Bulk Supplies purchased:

Woore	12,000,000	Mid. and South East Cheshire Water Board.
Norton-in-Hales	4,200,000	Potteries Water Board.
Sutton-on-Tern }	3,370,000	Air Ministry.
Stoke-on Tern }		
Moreton Say	1,870,000	Market Drayton Water Company.
<hr/>		
21,740,000		gallons
<hr/>		

<i>Parish</i>	PIPED WATER SUPPLY				<i>Estimated population without piped Water Supply (wells, etc.) 1956</i>
	<i>No. of Properties 1956</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Meter</i>	<i>Estimated Population Served 1956</i>	
Cheswardine	313	168	28	698	386
Hodnet	517	225	19	1,030	743
Ightfield	187	185	79	674	—
Moreton Say	208	89	6	332	343
Norton-in-Hales	138	100	11	387	101
Woore	284	198	41	855	133
Adderley	77	8	—	31	230
Childs Ercall	193	79	4	300	370
Hinstock	234	15	—	45	731
Stoke-on-Tern	258	100	14	400	496
Sutton-on-Tern	175	37	4	129	470
TOTALS	2,584	1,204	206	4,881	4,003

PRIVATE PIPED WATER SUPPLIES
(included in above table)

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population Served 1956</i>	<i>Source</i>
Cheswardine (Goldstone)	54	G. H. Vardon, Goldstone Hall.
Hinstock (Ellerton)	40	A. Lawrence, Ellerton Hall.
Moreton Saye	83	Market Drayton Water Co.
Moreton Saye	26	Styche Estate.
Norton-in-Hales	117	Market Drayton Water Co.
Adderley	20	Midland and South East Cheshire Water Board.
Adderley	11	Market Drayton Water Co.
Hinstock	45	Hinstock Hall Supply.
Stoke-on-Tern and Sutton	400	Air Ministry, Tern Hill.
Stoke-on-Tern (Eaton)	45	J. S. Irving, Eaton Grange.
Sutton-on-Tern	111	Market Drayton Water Co.
Total pop. served by private supplies	952	

Water Connections made during the year.

	<i>Domestic R.V.</i>	<i>Farm- houses</i>	<i>Non- Domestic</i>	<i>Meters Fixed</i>
Hodnet Supply	69	8	5	9
Ightfield Supply ..	8	2	1	2
Woore Supply	2	0	2	0
Stoke Heath Supply ..	2	0	0	0
	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 11

WATER SAMPLES (Bacteriological)

Supplies under Council's control. Supplies chlorinated: Hodnet, Childs Ercall and Cheswardine.

Fifteen samples were submitted for examination. Thirteen samples were reported as highly satisfactory. One sample as satisfactory. One sample (Ightfield) gave a scanty growth of coliform organisms, none of which appeared to be of excretal origin. A later sample was described as "Highly Satisfactory."

Stoke Heath (R.A.F.). One sample was described as not entirely satisfactory, but a later sample was "Highly Satisfactory."

Private Samples (Bacteriological). Eighteen samples were taken from private sources, seven were satisfactory and eleven were unsatisfactory. Notice was given to consumers to boil all unsatisfactory water intended for domestic use if alternative supply was not available. The unsatisfactory supplies are chiefly from shallow wells which are subject to surface pollution, and are in fact surface water. The complete answer to this problem is a mains supply.

Hinstock Estate Supply. Eleven samples have been taken from this supply during work for the protection of storage reservoir. The samples taken indicated that this supply required protection from the area surrounding the reservoir. In none of the samples was faecal coli present, but the samples did show moderate growth of coliform organisms, none of which appeared to be of excretal origin. The last sample was reported as "Highly Satisfactory." This supply, which was formerly an Estate Supply and later taken over by the Admiralty, and later reverted back to the Estate, will be taken over by the Rural District Council. The supply will be chlorinated before being used on the proposed housing estate.

HOUSING

Total number of houses in the district ..	2,575
Class I. Fit for habitation	666
Class II. Requiring minor repairs ..	1,027
Class III. Requiring reconditioning ..	734
Class IV. Requiring demolition ..	148

The following is a summary of housing conditions up to the end of December, 1956, in relation to houses of £20 rateable value (old Valuation List) in the various parishes:

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>Estimated No. of houses to be replaced December, 1956</i>
Adderley	8	32	19	—	—
Norton-in-Hales	39	63	23	8	7
Woore	83	77	59	13	5
Sutton-on-Tern	66	99	54	19	7
Cheswardine	26	50	51	12	13
Hinstock	29	64	93	21	19
Childs Ercall	22	46	34	17	12
Stoke-on-Tern	61	67	80	14	9
Hodnet	95	140	178	31	21
Moreton Say	37	56	54	1	1
Ightfield	20	52	89	12	3
	<hr/> 486	<hr/> 746	<hr/> 734	<hr/> 148	<hr/> 97

Total Number of Houses: 2,114.

Housing Act, 1949, and Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1955. Further progress has been made under the above Act during the year. Twenty-five applications have been received. One application was withdrawn.

Twenty-six houses have been completed.

The total cost of improvements and repairs amount to £17,628 4s. 8d. Cost of improvements, £14,677 0s. 7d. Grants paid during the year, £7,199, 0s. 0d. per house, or 40.83 % of the cost of improvements. 50% of the improvement cost is granted up to the limit of £400. The actual cost of improvements including drainage exceeded this limit in several cases. This had the effect of reducing the percentage covering the whole of the houses completed.

Sixty-nine houses have now been brought up to a high standard under this Act. The average rent for these houses is 17/6d. per week for two bedrooms, and £1 per week for three bedrooms.

Council Houses. Twenty-four Council houses have been sold to tenants up to the end of the year.

Housing Register. Applications number 242, but only 138 are new or were renewed during the year.

Twenty-six Council houses have been built and occupied during the year. Ten of these are bungalows, occupied by old people.

Future Development. Approval has been given to build 14 houses at Manor Fields to replace unsatisfactory buildings on this site.

Hinstock Hall Site. This site has not yet been acquired, but proposals are for the building of approximately 20 houses. Water supply and sewage are available.

Temporary Housing. Manor Fields, consisting of 51 dwellings has had serious consideration during the year, and an effort is being made to replace the worst type during the coming year.

External Painting. Ninety-four Council houses have been painted externally during the year.

Cooling Grate Replacements. Thirty-six obsolete grates have been replaced during the year.

General Repairs and Maintenance is carried out by the Council's own staff.

Private Houses. Thirteen new houses have been built during 1956.

Electricity. The Midlands Electricity Board have made valuable contributions in the development and electrical distribution in the Rural Area.

Although the Council's Housing Estates are widely apart, this valued service is now available on all Estates.

Houses Demolished. Five houses have been demolished during the year, one of these not included in the housing survey has been replaced by a new house.

On completion of the housing survey in 1950, all owners and occupiers were informed of the classification of all dwellings which were classified as Class IV. Since that time, several of these houses have been reconditioned, and brought up to good standard and made fit for habitation.

Sixty-six owners have again during the year been notified of the classification of 105 substandard houses and that the Council intend dealing with the property in the near future under the slum clearance programme.

Slum Clearance. With the exception of the temporary dwellings at Manor Fields, there are no large areas of substandard houses in the district to be dealt with under this heading.

There are, however, some 97 houses which are scheduled under the Housing Survey which will require replacement and the occupants rehoused. The Council housing programme will, no doubt, be governed in the future in dealing with the problem.

A start has been made with the approval of 14 houses to be constructed at Childs Ercall, and approximately 20 houses for the Hinstock Hall Site are also under consideration.

Overcrowding. Two cases occurred during the year.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Hodnet scheme is now operating at full capacity. Thirty additional dwellings have been connected during the year.

The Council approved the laying of additional sewer to give facilities to the Rectory and Hearne Farm.

Cheswardine. The proposal to provide new disposal works and additional sewers to include Soudley has been approved in principle. The estimated cost was £14,830 in 1955. Ministry's approval is still required to proceed further.

Woore. The cost of new sewers and disposal works necessary to deal with this area was estimated at £24,000 in 1955. Scheme is under consideration by the Ministry.

Sewage Effluents. Three samples were taken from Hodnet Works. Two were unsatisfactory and a later one was satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples were taken during the period of a breakdown of the sludge pump.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Collection Vehicle: Fore and aft tipper type, 18 cubic yard capacity. Driver and three loaders employed. Interval between collections—16 to 17 days. Mileage covering the whole district—407 miles.

There are 2,181 Council-owned bins in service at the end of the year. Service charge of 5/- per annum.

The five tips are situated at Calverhall, Betton, Lostford, Mill Green and Cheswardine. The tips are kept in a satisfactory condition, for which the Refuse Collectors deserve all credit.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

One notice was served under Regulation 20, requiring heat treatment of milk, where the milk on examination indicated infection of Tubercular Bacilli.

These notices operate until the infected cow is eliminated from the herd, when a certificate is issued by the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Officer.

There are 12 registered distributors in the district.

THE MILK (Special Designation) SPECIFIED ORDER, 1956

The rural area is included in the above order which provides that all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the district must sell the milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the area, and any milk which is retailed outside the specified area from these same premises must also be sold under special designation.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

Number of licensed slaughterhouses in district	..	..	..	3
Number of persons licensed to slaughter cattle	..	..	..	16
Number of persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep	..	..	..	17
Number of Knacker's yards in the district	..	..	..	1
Number of persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..	..	2

ICE CREAM

Twenty-one premises are licensed for the sale of ice cream, which is all pre-packed. Thirteen samples were taken, of which 11 were Grade I and two were in Grade IV. The Grade IV samples were identified as being from one batch from the manufacturer and delivered in two separate consignments.

As a result of investigation, the remainder was withdrawn from sale. The reason for this low grade could not be accounted for, and later samples taken by the Public Health Officer in the district of manufacture were Grade I.

FOOD HYGIENE

The new Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, are directed to enable food handlers to have a more realistic appreciation of cleanliness including the manufacture, distribution and retailing of food.

The visual improvements in the design and cleanliness of food premises and the methods used, together with the public awareness of these needs will do much to bring about a high standard in food hygiene.

Printed abstract of the provisions of the above regulations, and posters were sent to 57 occupiers and other persons engaged in the handling of food.

Co-operation with the County Education and County Public Health Authority has resulted in an inspection of all schools where canteens exist for the preparation and serving of school meals.

Recommendations within the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations have been submitted to the Education Authority. Work has commenced on alterations and improvements to several canteens, which will bring them up to standard.

Improvements to food premises include a bakery which has been converted from a coke-burning oven, to an oil-burning installation.

This has eliminated dust nuisance, provided more space in the bakery and allowed the better siting of the oven within the baking room.

VERMIN CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The benefits derived by the co-operative efforts of all concerned has again been demonstrated during the year.

The occupier and owners of agricultural properties have given every assistance. The services of the Rodent Operator is beginning to create a feeling of confidence and requests for his services are now received, which formerly would have required an inspection.

Treatments on agricultural properties are given on an hourly basis, but every encouragement is given to the agriculturalist to treat his own premises, and if requested, is advised on method of treatment.

There is a private service available to those who prefer, by a former County Pests operator. "Self-treatment" is following an inspection by the Council's Rodent Officer, and in all cases the work was satisfactory.

Twelve schools were visited, and also canteens attached, chiefly for mice infestation. Three treatments were given during school holidays. Sixteen treatments were given on Council's property, eight on refuse tips and eight on sewage works.

Sewers were test baited at Hodnet, Childs Ercall, Norton-in-Hales and Cheswardine. Eight sewers were treated for minor infestation.

MORTUARY

This year has seen a joint effort by the Urban Authority and the Rural District Council to provide a mortuary for the joint area.

A plan for the mortuary, which is proposed to be erected at the rear of the Council's offices in Smithfield Road has been based on the latest proposals for the planning of mortuaries and post mortem accommodation issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Provision is to be made for refrigeration cabinet, viewing window, autopsy table and other essential facilities.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

The maintenance of the village hall is essential to the social life of rural inhabitants. It is the centre where co-operation is developed within the community and where leisure hours can be enjoyed within the village family.

1956 has seen the completion of improvements of the Village Hall at Calverhall which have provided modern amenities and facilities for social events.

TELEVISION

Increasing interest in Television is apparent as electricity is available and this is making country life more enjoyable for both young and old.

Science has now made available educational and entertainment benefits to the rural population which were undreamed of only a few years ago.

This scientific development has, without doubt, greatly increased the tendency to recreate the home and family life, which was inclined to respond to the attractions of the bright lights of the towns and cities.

175 Television sets are installed in the Council's housing estates.

GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

Thirty-eight houses have had new drainage systems, 25 of these were dealt with under the 1949 Housing Act.

Approval to proceed with the erection of 14 houses on Manor Fields site has been received, which will enable the Council to demolish the worst of these sub-standard dwellings.

Ninety-one houses including ten farms have been connected to the Council's water mains.

The object of this report is to briefly summarise the activities of the Council in Housing and Public Health, and to act as a record of progress during the year. Some advance has been made with housing, and the provision of a piped water supply, and this work will, no doubt, have to continue for some years.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committees for their consideration and help; to the Clerk and his staff; to Dr. Stewart for his kind and considerate administration.

The help and co-operation of my staff is gratefully acknowledged.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
No. of persons licensed to slaughter Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	191	3	8	667	232	Nil
No. inspected	191	3	8	667	232	Nil
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	9	—	—	1	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci ..	4.7%	—	—	0.15%	—	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	4	—	—	—	6	—
% of No. inspected affected with T.B.	2.1%	—	—	—	2.6%	—

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned meat from the slaughterhouses in the district is collected and taken to local knacker's yards. Other foodstuffs are dealt with by burial.

KNACKER'S YARD

The one knacker's yard in the district deals with dead carcases and slaughtering does not usually take place on the premises.

SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956

Chairman:

MR. A. N. PERRY

Vice-Chairman:

MR. G. F. PERRENS (Chairman of the Council)

Committee:

REV. R. A. GILES
MR. T. W. BROWN
MR. A. DAVIES
MR. J. W. O. DYAS
MR. F. J. YATES

MR. B. J. WARD
MR. J. H. WHITE
MR. H. W. CHATHAM
MR. T. MORRIS
MRS. F. E. PERRY

Mr. Riley, Public Health Inspector, reports:

Three days before the end of 1956 the Public Health Committee increased the staff of the Department by the appointment of Mr. N. H. Peel as an additional public health inspector. Having served part of his pupilage with this Authority during the years 1949—51, Mr. Peel's return to the department as a qualified officer is welcomed, and I am sure that many of the gaps in public health administration which have been mentioned in previous annual reports will now be adequately filled in 1957 and to which reference will no doubt be made in the next annual review.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

Refuse Collection and Disposal. A comprehensive survey of the rural parishes which was made in 1955 resulted in revised districts of collection being put into operation in 1956. This has resulted in an improved rural collection and more even distribution of work carried out by the crews operating in these low density areas.

The revised working arrangements in Albrighton and Shifnal were reviewed by the Council who decided to continue the method under trial.

The overall result of these revisions has been that more refuse has been collected more frequently with the same staff, and complaints which were all too frequent in 1955 were almost entirely eliminated in 1956.

The effect of a high sickness rate in the early months of the year was lessened by these revisions, although it should be emphasised that sickness among staff is most likely to occur at the time of the year when the service is put to its greatest strain. This factor, together with the steady growth of the district, means that further careful study and field tests are needed to determine the optimum number of crew in the different types of area, and in this way to secure the most efficient service at minimum cost.

The modern trend of estate development in local authority housing tends to increase the "length of carry" and will no doubt reflect in higher collection costs. It is appreciated that modern development in this respect is designed to lower the cost of house production which must reflect in the rents which have to be paid, but it should not be forgotten that higher costs may be reflected elsewhere.

Our ten cubic yard refuse collector was reconditioned and fitted with a new steel body and should now give several more years of valuable service.

Salvage. In accord with Circular 31/56 ferrous scrap was separated on the tip within the limits of available manpower. Representations to the Midland Area Scrap Survey Committee associated with a similar approach from a neighbouring authority resulted in a mobile baling press being acquired by a firm of recovery merchants.

There is no doubt that the return to industry of valuable raw material in the form of scrap is a worthwhile project. The reduction of the number of cans in tips is also desirable from the control point of view. In addition, the changing feeding habits of the nation means that a larger amount of this material is available.

In the light of all these circumstances it should not be beyond the power of economists and financial experts to devise a means of equipping local authorities with simple mechanical means of extraction without the burden falling on local rates. This could result in a greater tonnage of raw material being returned to industry whilst giving more effective control to refuse disposal and longer life to tipping areas.

Sewage tank emptying. The demands on this service continued to rise and it is felt that the efficient service rendered by the staff of Dawley U.D.C. is generally appreciated throughout the district.

WATER SUPPLY

The district continued to be well served by the two statutory undertakers, East Shropshire Water Board and Wolverhampton Corporation. Good service was also given by several of the small private supplies in the rural parishes.

The Council applied to the Ministry for consent to extend the Wolverhampton Corporation's main to serve several properties in the parish of Donnington at present drawing water from polluted private wells. This scheme will not only provide these rural cottages with a wholesome supply of water but will also enable several owners to submit schemes of reconditioning for grant aid. In addition, it is anticipated that plans will be submitted for the erection of two agricultural cottages capable of being served by this proposed mains extension.

Ministry approval was awaited at the end of the year.

No progress can be reported in the Wildecote/Rushey Lane area with the proposed extension associated with the Seisdon R.D.C.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A frustrating year of inactivity in this branch of public health calls only for the briefest comment on the position in the various schemes.

Shifnal. The withdrawal of the tender by the successful contractor made it necessary to re-advertise this contract in the autumn. It is now anticipated that an active start will be made on this scheme in the Spring of 1957.

Albrighton. The holding of a local enquiry by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was awaited at the end of the year.

Badger. Although this is a very small scheme and is associated with the Council's housing programme for this village, the Ministry decided to hold a local enquiry on the occasion of the investigation into the Albrighton scheme.

Beckbury. No progress can be reported on this scheme. Pressure must be exerted to bring this vital scheme to fruition when the Albrighton and Shifnal schemes are put in hand.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance and Unfit Houses. The following table gives details of the progress made in the slum clearance programme:

No. of houses demolished	..	..	18
No. of houses closed	..	..	9
No. of huts demolished	..	..	10
No. of families rehoused	..	..	19

In this housing work close liaison has been maintained with the Council's Housing Manager, Mr. Robertson, and in this way it has been possible to co-ordinate the rehousing of several families from the housing list with the making of the appropriate orders.

The greatest concentration of unfit properties exists in the Shifnal parish where the tempo of Council building has slowed down pending the development of new sites. If the rehousing of families from unfit properties is to proceed smoothly I feel that the present policy of house allocation on a local parish basis should be relaxed. The removal of unfit properties is a public health duty of the Council as a corporate body. Similarly, the rehousing of displaced families should be viewed, in my opinion, on the same broad basis. For example a person living in an unfit house in Shifnal who is willing to accept the tenancy of a house in Albrighton should not, in my view, be debarred solely by virtue of the parish boundary. Unless some flexibility of approach to this problem is obtained I foresee the possibility of the Council's slum clearance programme being handicapped in the future.

Nine unfit houses on the west side of High Street, Shifnal, were purchased by agreement during the year. These dwellings will eventually be demolished to permit of redevelopment which will embrace some unproductive back-land.

Redevelopment of this character could with advantage be carried out in several areas of the town.

It is pleasing to record that the Council were able to reduce still further the number of huts at Neachley and Tong which are still retained for habitation. As the number of families to be rehoused from these sites dwindles the problem facing the Housing Committee and the Housing Manager becomes more difficult. In an endeavour to solve this problem consideration was given to the acquisition of suitable private properties in the district.

Council building. During the year the following houses were handed over for occupation:

Shifnal	..	..	..	..	20
Albrighton	..	..	..	..	21
Sheriffhales	..	..	..	..	6
Norton	..	..	..	..	2
					—
					49
					—

Private enterprise building. Sixty-four private enterprise houses were completed in 1956; of these no less than sixty-one were built in the Albrighton area. It is a pity, in my view, that the majority of these houses were erected by speculative builders who admittedly vary in efficiency and quality of work. Nevertheless, this type of building can have well known shortcomings and is very difficult to control effectively.

Attention is drawn to faulty construction where noticed and bye-law contravention notices have been served on several occasions. However, the amount of time devoted to this work is limited by reason of demands in other directions.

Further plans were approved for higher grade dwellings in Haughton Lane, Shifnal, and the attractive standard of this area is being well maintained, with undoubted benefit to the district as a whole.

Improvement Grants. A further increase in the number of schemes submitted and approved is a welcome contribution to the improvement of housing standards in the district.

Fifty-three applications were received, of which forty-seven were approved, four were rejected and two deferred for revision of schemes.

Schemes involving 31 dwellings were completed and grants amounting to over £11,000 were paid.

This further increase in the number of applications dealt with has meant a heavier demand on the time of the Sub-Committee entrusted with the duty of dealing with these cases. In recording my appreciation of the valuable work done by these members, I would say that the high standard of resultant accommodation which has been produced in most cases amply justifies the time involved in this section of housing work.

Rent Certificates. No application was received for a certificate of disrepair.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The plans Committee of the Council continued to exercise their right to make observations on most matters requiring planning permission. Again it is pleasing to record the uniformity of view shared with the County Council on most applications and the cordial relationships which exists between the departments of the two authorities.

Two planning appeals were heard by the Ministry during the year against the refusal of the County Council to grant planning permission. In each case the decision of the Planning Authority was upheld, which reflects the care with which both authorities discharge their duties and the soundness of their judgment.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council continued to participate in the N.E. Salop Joint Pests Control Scheme and received satisfactory service both from the Committee's administrative staff at Wellington and the operators who have worked in the district.

The fact that the number of yearly contracts has almost doubled in the last four years is a testimony to the good work done by the operators and the benefit which is conferred on contractees. The expansion of coverage of the scheme is highly desirable as this would give more effective control over greater areas of agricultural land and would also tend to lower the cost per unit treatment by reducing travelling time between various sites of operation.

The Pest Control Sub-Committee set up in 1955 authorised the service of Section 6 notices where necessary. Eighteen such notices were served during the year involving four block treatments of land in the occupation of different persons. In addition, two notices were served under section 4 calling upon occupiers to destroy rats on their land. In both cases the occupiers eventually entered into contracts with the Council for the inspection and treatment of their premises.

During the year the Council decided to treat private premises as a rate-borne service. This conforms to the practice of the other constituent authorities of the scheme.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are three licensed sites for caravans in Albrighton. In addition, 28 individual licences were granted during the year to station and use vans.

The continued use of this type of dwelling as permanent habitation still gives cause for concern to the Council. This problem is national in extent and I think the time has arrived when further legislation is required to control this substandard form of dwelling.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Burial duties under this Act were carried out in three cases.

MEAT INSPECTION

This important work has resulted once again in 100% inspection of meat derived from animals slaughtered in the district. Generally the meat has been of good quality and the standard of dressing such as to provide for the consumer a high grade product well presented. Elsewhere is given a table summarising numbers of animals inspected and losses due to disease and other conditions.

FOOD HYGIENE

Due to shortage of staff and other commitments it has not been possible to devote to this important branch of public health the attention which it certainly merits. As indicated in the introduction to this report, this deficiency has now been met, and at the time of writing the inspection of food premises of all kinds is proceeding well. In many food establishments the standard of hygiene is low and I look forward to securing the co-operation of the traders concerned to remedy defects of structure and equipment and to follow hygienic methods of handling, production and distribution.

The patience and persuasion which the department always uses in trying to achieve this end should not be construed as a sign of weakness on the part of the Official or of the Committee which is entrusted with the enforcement of this important legislation. Indeed, when these methods fail, the authority should not hesitate to bring to bear the full weight of their legal powers to secure the standards which the public have a right to demand.

In the last resort it is the consuming public which can exercise the greatest power. In refusing to shop where the butcher smokes, where the assistant inflates paper bags with his breath, where the assistant has dirty nails or, in fact, at any establishment where unhygienic practices are noticed, those who fail to attain the required standard will pay dearly for their shortcomings.

Milk and ice cream samples taken throughout the year have shown a generally acceptable standard of the foods involved.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	6
No. of Knackers Yards	Nil
No. of persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	10
No. of persons licensed to slaughter Horses	Nil
No. of persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	10

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	81	—	16	320	1,135	—
No. inspected	81	—	16	320	1,135	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	7	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	17	—	—	12	22	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci ..	20.9	—	6.25	5.9	2.5	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ con- demned	4	—	—	—	96	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	4.9	—	—	—	8.7	—

WELLINGTON (Salop) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956

Chairman:

MR. W. UPTON, J.P.

Vice Chairman:

MR. B. MULLINER

Committee:

MR. G. BALL	MR. A. H. JONES
MR. W. BEECH	MR. I. JONES, J.P.
MR. L. BULLOCK	MR. W. H. S. LANDER
MR. J. BYRD	MR. R. G. MARSH
MR. S. H. CARSON	MR. J. MASKELYNE
MRS. CORDINGLEY	MR. T. I. MORGAN
MR. J. D. CRADDOCK	MR. F. E. PARTON
MR. J. V. DAKIN	MR. E. J. POWELL
MR. H. W. DRAPER	MR. S. WARD, M.B.E.
MR. G. W. GOUGH	MR. C. A. H. WARNER
MR. G. HAYWARD	MR. G. E. WHYLE
MR. C. A. H. HAYWARD, C.C.	MR. H. WRIGHT
MRS. E. HENDRIE	MR. E. C. WOOLEY

MR. A. G. R. HUGHES

Mr. Wall, Public Health Inspector, reports:

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

It is often possible to say the same thing in a different way or something different in the same way. On looking back through several previous Annual Reports one feels that both have been attempted, and it should now be possible to record one's comments for all times and include in the report from year to year without variance. This at least could be said to be true as regards the labour position.

During the year there have been the usual comings and goings amongst the employees and I am beginning to wonder the reason for this. The basic wage has now been raised, through the efforts of the Trade Unions, to something comparable to the basic wage of labourers in many other occupations, and it is well known that the "side lines" unofficially attached to refuse collection can be quite remunerative. I have some doubts, therefore, whether financial improvement of the individual is the chief reason for men seeking other employment. This is also substantiated by the fact that men who have left the Council's services have made requests to be re-employed.

Every effort has been made to maintain a fortnightly collection, but in the Donnington and Hadley areas this has failed on occasions, in my opinion, entirely through the indifference of the employees, who appear to regard the absence of one member of their team as a justifiable reason for slacking off. In spite of the number of new houses which have been brought into the collection scheme during the year I consider that these should have been absorbed without any difficulty.

The two main tips in the area have been maintained reasonably well by the attendant but they fall seriously short of the standard which could be achieved by properly controlled tipping.

The Ministry of Supply have been urging local authorities to salvage as many tins as possible from domestic refuse. The Council have agreed to co-operate in this and arrangements have been made with a firm operating in the locality for the baling and removal of all salvaged tins.

For several weeks during the year the tip at Donnington Wood was put out of action through fire and was only brought back into commission following considerable expense in extinguishing the fire. Both the main tips are rapidly filling up and it will be necessary, within the next twelve months, to find other suitable tipping sites.

DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

Rat Control. The operation of the North-East Salop Joint Pests Scheme can, as far as this Council is concerned, be said to have had a successful and progressive year. The Operators working in the area have kept in touch with the Department and have been instrumental in securing a considerable increase in the number of contracts entered into, particularly on the farms. Very rarely are complaints received as to the service given by these Operators and it must be assumed, therefore, that farmers and others who have contracts are satisfied with the service given.

The refuse tips and sewage works are frequently treated by the Operators and signs of rats at any of these places are now comparatively rare. The continued treatment of such premises and on the farms must surely be taxing the prolific fertility of rodent parents.

Vermin Control. It is pleasing to report that there has been nothing worthy of record during the past year.

WATER SUPPLIES

Some of the schemes which have been in abeyance during the previous year have now been completed by the East Shropshire Water Board. Mains have now been laid throughout the village of Rodington and the availability of piped water has now become a reality instead of a dream. The laying of new mains in parts of the Wellington Rural Parish has been completed and similarly mains have been laid in the village of Sambrook. In this latter case, however, water will not be available until the pumping station at the new borehole at Standford Bridge has been completed. As this work is well advanced, however, it is reasonable to assume that the supply to the village should be available within a few months.

The scheme for the village of Longdon has now received Ministry approval, and commencement of laying the mains should not be long delayed.

Chlorination. All public supplies under the control of the East Shropshire Water Board are chlorinated at source with the exception of the Charlton supply which is derived from a spring.

Sampling. Considerable sampling of both public and private water supplies has taken place during the year and details are given in the statistics at the end of this report. In all cases where it was possible to pinpoint the cause of unsatisfactory water supplies, action was taken or advice given of remedial measures. In other cases, householders were advised to boil water before drinking. In most cases of well supplies proving unsatisfactory it is extremely difficult to ascertain the actual cause of pollution.

Suggested improvements are generally costly and may not have the desired effect of improving the supply to the extent of its being accepted as satisfactory. It is often cheaper to close the old well and resort to sinking a new bore. In the long run this may work as a disadvantage to other properties in the vicinity as the need for a piped supply is diminished with each borehole sunk and any scheme envisaged by the Board is rendered less economic.

SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

It was obvious that as the work on the Edgmond Sewerage Scheme was so near completion at the end of 1955, the year 1956 should be one of marked progress in connection with house drainage and sanitary improvements in general.

I think it is correct to say that the amount of drainage work carried out in Edgmond alone has exceeded all expectations and at the end of the year properties totalling 103, including two schools and the Agricultural College, had been connected to the sewer. Most of these cases were properties where the owners were anxious to have the work carried out. The next twelve months are likely to see results achieved only through methods of persuasion and possibly coercion.

At the pumping stations and sewage disposal works teething troubles have been experienced but it is not anticipated that these will create any great difficulty.

Apart from considerable correspondence, discussions at Whitehall, numerous interviews with the Engineers and River Board Inspector the scheme for modernising and extending the Hadley Sewage Disposal Works has not progressed beyond the paper stage. The matter to which at least part of the delay can be attributed is the disposal of trade waste from the works of Messrs. Joseph Sankey & Sons Ltd. The ultimate decision on the discharge of trade waste from these works is a matter of urgency as far as the Council is concerned as the design of the works cannot be completed until this decision is made known.

Of the other schemes which the Council are intending to put in hand the Ministry have approved the one for the village of Roden and details are awaited from the Consulting Engineers.

Plans in respect of the Lilleshall Scheme have been prepared but the Engineers were requested to consider certain amendments to the scheme in an endeavour to reduce the estimated cost of what, in any case, will be an expensive scheme.

There are many other localities in the Council's area where the need for sewage disposal facilities is also a matter of urgency and the installation of piped water supplies in these localities is rapidly increasing the need for these improved facilities.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

This service continues to operate smoothly and there is always a considerable list of requests in hand for the vehicle to attend.

In view of the condition of the vehicle and the likelihood of heavy expenditure in carrying out an overhaul the Council agreed to invite tenders for the supply of a similar machine to the one which has now been in use for a period of over seven years. It is anticipated that this vehicle will be obtained and put into use during the coming year.

HOUSING

Activity in the housing field has continued satisfactorily during the year and Clearance Orders were confirmed in respect of 13 houses at Ketley, and a further 12 houses at Newdale were the subject of a Clearance Area which is still awaiting confirmation by the Ministry. In addition to these, Demolition Orders were made in respect of 7 houses, Closing Orders in respect of 8 houses and a total of 10 houses were demolished.

The Council have continued to rehouse people from slum clearance properties and it is anticipated that the proportion of such rehouseings will be considerably increased in future as a result of the elimination of subsidies for houses for general needs.

Development of Council houses has proceeded on a considerable number of smaller sites scattered throughout the district and sites for further development are being sought in the Donnington and Hadley areas.

Private development has also proceeded without any sign of reduction in demand and 53 private houses were completed during the year, and a total of 42 were in course of erection at the end of the year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Considerable progress can be reported in connection with grant aided improvements to properties and the inclusion of mere figures in a report gives little indication of the amount of time which has to be devoted to this particular work. For record purposes, however, it can be stated that applications were approved in respect of 59 dwellings with a total grant value of £22,000 during the year. The work in respect of 38 applications was certified as completed at a total grant expenditure of £12,000.

It may be true to say that many of the houses which have been improved with the aid of grant have been given a new lease of life as a result, as many of them would have been destined for demolition within a few years.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The popularity of the modern caravan as a dwelling does not appear to be diminishing, and while one does not wish to belittle the virtues of a caravan as temporary accommodation its suitability as a permanent home is in doubt. This is supported by the fact that many couples who are very keen to establish their little home on wheels discover many of the shortcomings of such a home during the winter months, or how much room is needed for a 'new arrival.'

Proceedings were instituted in one case of persistent use of an unlicensed site by caravans. The owner was subsequently fined and the site cleared.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The inspection of meat at the private slaughterhouses in the district has again been maintained at 100% and the service has been carried out efficiently and without difficulty.

In one case a butcher improved conditions by erecting a building as a shop and cooling room to allow adequate room for slaughtering within the actual slaughterhouse which had previously also been used as a cooling room.

A table showing the number of carcasses inspected and condemned is given elsewhere.

ICE CREAM

The total number of premises now registered for the retail sale of ice cream in the district is 50. There is a considerable increase in the number of samples taken and a total of 48 were examined by the Pathological Laboratory. These resulted in 39 being placed in Grade I, three in Grade II, four in Grade III and two in Grade IV.

It was found that all the samples in Grades III and IV were manufactured by one particular firm and notification of the results was passed to the Authority within whose area the Manufacturers' premises were situate.

FOOD HYGIENE

Activity in the inspection of food premises has increased considerably, but it has not been found necessary to take formal action in any case of infringements of the bye-laws. Advice has been given to shop-keepers, however, and as a result, in one case an entirely new store, including a W.C. and washing accommodation was constructed, and in another case the open front of a green-grocer's and fish-monger's shop was fitted with windows, which not only has improved the hygienic conditions for the display of food, but has made conditions more tolerable for the employees in the shop.

FOOD POISONING

Two cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during the year. One case involving a number of persons was confined to War Department personnel and was investigated and dealt with by Army Medical Staff. The other case in which four persons in one household were involved, a meat pie was suspected as being the cause. Unfortunately, none of the food was available for examination and the investigations, therefore, had negative results.

MORTUARY

The Public Mortuary at Donnington continues to be of good service and increasingly in demand and during the year a total of 103 bodies were received.

A request was made by the visiting Pathologist for certain improvements in lighting and heating in the post mortem room and the necessary improvements were carried out.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter Cattle				..	..	8
No. of persons licensed to slaughter Horses				..	..
No. of persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep				..	..	8

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	<i>Cattle excdg Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed if known	348	2	22	2,685	544	—
No. inspected	348	2	22	2,685	544	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci:</i> Whole carcases condemned	2	—	3	3	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ con- demned	38	2	—	74	27	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci ..	11.2%	100%	13.6%	2.8%	5.1%	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only:</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ con- demned	24	—	—	—	7	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	6.9%	—	—	—	1.1%	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i> Carcase of which some part or organ con- demned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refri- geration	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Statistics

The Registrar General's Returns shew that there is little rise in the estimated populations of the districts—this despite the intensive rehousing and expansion of living generally prevailing. To the writer it would seem that such an increase as given shows a more positive rise, considering all factors bearing on this, and appears to establish a trend towards a higher populating of the area.

This year, so far as can be estimated, the rateable values and the product of a penny rate in the several districts represents approximately such as will stabilise under the revaluation.

In the field of infantile statistics it will be noted that the birth rate averages evenly over the individual districts. The mortality rate in this group, however, shows much variation. Whether or not the comparable figure given by the Registrar General fully takes into account residential institutions which may have some bearing on the final figures is difficult to establish.

The general death rate in certain districts reaches new low levels and generally averages low.

GENERAL STATISTICS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Area (in acres)	3,000	1,390	768	2,392	2,256	53,000	39,600	54,584	
Population (estimated)	8,450	5,730	3,890	11,170	13,120	11,830	12,900	24,860	
No. of Inhabited Houses	2,639	2,158	1,107	3,779	3,760	2,575	3,352	6,721	
Rateable Value	£55,668	£78,448	£47,495	£125,737	£188,312	£110,722	£168,322	£289,331	
Product of a penny rate	£214	£352	£180	£450	£730	£447	£658	£1,158	
Persons per acre ..	2.8	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	

VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births:																	
No. of:																	
Legitimate	68	74	42	33	26	25	90	68	87	110	97	91	99	103	160	170	
Illegitimate	2	1	—	2	3	1	3	3	2	5	1	5	6	5	9	10	
Total	70	75	42	35	29	26	93	71	89	115	98	96	105	108	169	180	
Rate per 1,000																	
Population:																	
Crude	17.2		13.4		14.1		14.7		15.6		16.4		16.5		14.0		
Comparable	17.4		13.9		14.5		14.8		15.4		20.2		18.6		14.6		15.7
B. Still Births:																	
No. of																	
Legitimate	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	6	2	—	4	—	3	2	5	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	6	2	—	4	—	3	2	5	
Rate per 1,000 Live																	
and Still Births ..	20		38		35		41		37.7		20.0		14.0		19.7		23.0
C. Infantile Mortality:																	
No. of Infant Deaths																	
under One Year:																	
Legitimate	8	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	2	6	2	—	3	2	6	5	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	8	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	3	6	2	—	3	2	6	5	
Rate per 1,000																	
Live Births	62.0		38.9		36.4		6.1		44.1		10.3		23.5		31.5		23.8
Legitimate per 1,000																	
Live Legitimate																	
Births	63.4		40.0		39.2		6.3		40.6		10.4		24.8		36.0		
Illegitimate per 1,000																	
Live Illegitimate																	
Births	—		—		—		—		143		—		—		—		
No. of Infant Deaths																	
under 4 Weeks:																	
Legitimate	6	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	4	1	—	2	2	4	3	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	6	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	4	1	—	2	2	4	3	

VITAL STATISTICS (*continued*)

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Percentage of all Infant Deaths	77%	66%	50%	100%	66%	50%	50%	66%	
D. Maternal Mortality ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
E. General Deaths:									
Males	58	29	28	58	68	51	59	109	
Females	41	27	26	54	53	31	59	103	
Total ..	99	56	54	112	121	82	118	217	
Rate per 1,000 Population:									
Crude	11.7	9.8	13.9	10.0	9.2	6.9	9.1	8.7	
Comparable ..	13.7	8.6	12.5	10.9	10.2	9.2	8.8	11.1	11.7
	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
F. Causes of Deaths:									
Malignant Neoplasms (all ages)	13	10	4	11	19	16	22	25	
Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis:									
Respiratory	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	3	
Non-respiratory	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasms:									
Stomach	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	3	
Lungs and Bronchus ..	1	1	—	2	1	2	4	5	
Breast	4	1	1	—	2	—	4	1	
Uterus	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	7	2	9	15	12	8	14	
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	
Diabetes	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	19	8	11	22	19	8	10	34	
Coronary Disease and Angina	18	8	6	21	21	12	16	32	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	3	—	2	1	2	9	4	
Other Heart Disease	12	11	13	26	19	16	26	43	
Influenza	—	1	4	1	—	2	—	4	
Pneumonia	5	1	—	1	6	3	3	8	
Bronchitis	6	5	1	11	7	2	2	9	
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	2	
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	

VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	1	1	—	2	1	1	3
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	9	2	9	5	12	6	13	29
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	3	—	6	4	3
All other Accidents	3	—	—	3	2	4	3	1
Suicide	1	—	—	3	3	2	—	3
Homicide and Operations of War All Causes	99	56	54	112	121	82	118	217
Malignant Neoplasms Deaths: No. of Deaths	13	10	4	11	19	16	22	25
Death Rate per 1,000 Living: Lungs .. ..	.12	.18	—	.18	.08	.17	.3	.2
All Forms	1.5	1.8	1.0	.98	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.0
England and Wales Lung Cancer: 0.41. All Forms: 1.67								

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES

The numbers and severity of cases of infectious diseases have been limited. Scarlet Fever, as has been said earlier has occurred in larger numbers but associated with a generally mild type of infection. The sizeable group of Measles notifications came largely from the more rural widespread areas. Diphtheria has, again, been completely absent as has also diseases of the enteric group. With Infantile Paralysis so much in mind the area was fortunate to escape completely any outbreaks, and any suggestion of material numbers of cases of Food Poisoning was confined to one district, was limited and was easily controlled.

In the tabulated section on Tuberculosis it can be noted that, despite the concentration on the diagnosis and discovery of unrecognised cases, the totals on the register show only a slight rise.

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>		<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>		<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
A. Diseases:	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Scarlet Fever	4	7	—	—	6	10	3	—	2	2	3	2	4	39	10	17
Whooping Cough	10	2	—	1	34	7	9	—	15	2	30	6	55	3	44	7
Acute Poliomyelitis:																
Paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	350	5	161	1	43	2	100	10	321	34	182	34	249	41	295	194
Acute Pneumonia	12	7	—	—	3	1	7	—	8	3	7	10	41	15	13	6
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	6	—	4	3	7	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	7	15
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES (continued)

		Dawley U.D.C.		Market Drayton U.D.C.		Newport U.D.C.		Oakengates U.D.C.		Wellington U.D.C.		Drayton R.D.C.		Shifnal R.D.C.		Wellington R.D.C.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
B. Incidence by Age Groups:																	
Scarlet Fever:	Years																
	0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2- 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3- 4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	4- 5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	2	—
	5-10	2	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	11	18	1	8
	10-15	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	15-25	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Total	4	3	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	1	1	14	25	5	12
Whooping Cough:																	
	0- 1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
	2- 3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	2- 3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	3- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	4- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
	5-10	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—
	10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-25	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	2	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	2	1	5	2
Measles:																	
	0- 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
	1- 2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	2	2	6	6
	2- 3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	1	2	—	8	11
	3- 4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	17
	4- 5	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	10	19
	5-10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	11	9	11	16	11	50	47
	10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	6
	15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Total ..	3	2	1	—	—	2	4	6	14	20	14	20	24	17	84	110
Acute Pneumonia:																	
	0- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
	5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
	5-45	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	1	1	1
	45-65	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
	Over 65	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
	Total ..	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	7	3	11	4	3	3
Food Poisoning:																	
	0- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	5-15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	15-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	45-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2
	Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Total ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	2

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES—continued

				Dawley U.D.C.		Market Drayton U.D.C.		Newport U.D.C.		Oakengates U.D.C.		Wellington U.D.C.		Drayton R.D.C.		Shifnal R.D.C.		Wellington R.D.C.	
C. Tuberculosis:				1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Cases Registered:																			
Pulmonary:																			
Males ..	..	..	..	30	33	11	12	6	4	30	28	46	47	14	15	24	26	70	72
Females ..	..	..	..	19	19	5	5	4	5	26	28	44	46	6	9	32	32	45	52
Total ..				49	52	16	17	10	9	56	56	90	93	20	24	56	58	115	124
Non-Pulmonary:																			
Males ..	..	..	..	8	8	3	3	1	2	5	6	8	9	6	7	4	5	16	16
Females ..	..	..	..	8	8	2	1	4	5	12	12	10	10	6	6	1	1	29	29
Total ..				16	16	5	4	5	7	17	18	18	19	12	13	5	6	45	45
Cases added to Register during 1956:																			
Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	8		3		2		4		11		7		6		20	
Non-Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	2		—		2		2		1		3		2		6	
Deaths during 1956:																			
Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	1		2		—		—		3		—		—		3	
Non-Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	1		—		—		—		—		—		—		1	
Death Rate per 1,000 Population:																			
Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	.12		.35		—		—		.23		—		—		.12	
Non-Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	.12		—		—		—		—		—		—		.04	
Total ..				.24		.35		—		—		.23		—		—		.16	
The Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.121																			
New Cases, 1956:				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pulmonary																			
0- 5				—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
5-15				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15-25				3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
25-35				—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2
35-45				—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	2	—	4	1
45-55				1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
55-65				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65				—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..				4	4	3	—	1	1	—	4	6	5	3	4	4	2	10	10
Deaths 1956:																			
Pulmonary																			
0- 5				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45				—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
45-55				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
55-65				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65				—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ..				—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1

WATER

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Public Water Supplies:								
(a) No. of L.A. Supplies ..	1	—	1	2	3	7	2	5
Houses connected ..	2,117	—	1,169	3,744	3,920	1,059	2,602	5,329
Population Served ..	—	—	3,725	—	12,946	3,724	—	21,316
Sampling:								
Bacterial Examination ..	18	—	23	4	23	16	27	30
Unsatisfactory ..	7	—	2	—	5	2	1	2
Chemical Examination ..	2	—	3	—	8	—	—	1
Unsatisfactory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) No. of Privately owned Supplies ..	—	1	—	—	—	11	6	5
Houses Connected ..	—	1,786	—	—	—	186	270	178
Population Served ..	—	5,608	—	—	—	710	—	712
Sampling:								
Bacterial Examination ..	—	6	—	—	—	20	43	26
Unsatisfactory ..	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	7
Chemical Examination ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) No. of Houses served by Standpipes ..	499	65	70	35	64	123	36	122
Population served ..	—	180	160	105	224	435	—	490
B. Private Wells:								
No. of houses served ..	23	3	1	—	—	1,207	444	—
Population served ..	—	12	5	—	—	4,224	—	—
Sampling:								
Bacterial Examination ..	14	—	—	—	—	9	24	13
Unsatisfactory ..	12	—	—	—	—	6	14	9
Chemical Examination ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Local Authority:								
No. of Sewage Works (including Housing Disposal Plants) ..	3	1	1	1	1	9	12	22
Houses Connected ..	1,384	1,755	1,218	3,340	3,948	398	2,088	4,328
B. No. of Private Works ..	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2
Houses Connected ..	1	—	1	—	7	23	50	65
Houses with other W.C. Facilities ..	203	45	—	6	9	729	—	—
Houses with dry Sanitation	1,051	63	21	433	29	1,427	—	—
C. Sampling EHuent:								
No. of Samples taken ..	—	4	—	—	3	3	—	—
Unsatisfactory Reports ..	—	4	—	—	3	2	—	—

GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
1. Premises in a state to be a nuisance (not including repairs)	1	42	6	7	45	90	14	22
2. New Closets or Drains or old amended	48	17	11	29	4	118	149	262
3. Offensive Accumulations	—	3	2	1	5	2	1	2
4. Animals in such a state as to be a nuisance	—	1	3	—	2	—	3	1
5. Smoke nuisance	—	1	—	5	24	—	—	—
6. Nuisance from water courses, etc.	—	—	1	—	3	6	3	6

DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Rats and Mice:								
No. of:								
Business Premises Treated ..	6	18	20	124	140	7	58	33
Dwellings Treated	25	12	25	149	57	75	28	45
Council Undertakings Treated	5	5	5	6	15	16	6	16
Agric. Properties Treated ..	4	—	7	—	1	7	52	70
B. Other Vermin:								
In relation to:								
Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing	—	5	1	—	3	—	—	—
Bedding	—	3	3	—	6	—	—	—
Homes	1	3	3	—	15	—	—	2

REFUSE AND SALVAGE

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Refuse:								
No. of Parishes	5	1	1	5	2	11	14	20
Parishes collected	5	1	1	5	2	11	14	20
Mechanised Vehicles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Method of Disposal	Tipping	Tipping	Tipping	Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Controlled Tipping	Tipping	Tipping
Frequency	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	16-17 days	7-14 days	Fort- nightly
B. Salvage:								
If undertaken state:								
(a) Net Profit or Loss	—	Loss	Loss	—	Profit	—	Profit	—
(b) System	—	Weekly to trade	Trade only	—	Weekly with refuse Trade separate	—	14 day collection Metal separate	—

FOOD—ICE CREAM

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Premises Registered:								
(a) For Manufacture ..	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
(b) For Storage and Sale ..	29	27	23	48	52	21	31	50
(c) No. of Inspections ..	33	56	26	97	26	18	27	56
Sampling:								
No. of Samples Taken ..	9	6	24	28	40	13	24	48
Results in—								
Grade 1	7	6	22	23	34	11	20	39
Grade 2	1	—	2	5	4	—	2	3
Grade 3	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Grade 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	No result 2	2

MILK

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Distributors Registered ..	6	3	5	19	9	12	30	16
Premises Registered ..	3	3	3	2	6	4	—	20
No. of Inspections ..	6	14	3	50	8	4	—	35
Licenses Granted:								
Dealers—								
Tuberculin Tested ..	3	3	3	6	6	4	6	8
Pasteurised ..	3	2	3	8	7	1	4	8
Sterilised ..	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—
Supplementary—								
Tuberculin Tested ..	3	2	2	2	3	7	2	4
Pasteurised ..	1	2	2	2	3	6	3	6
Sterilised ..	1	—	1	—	1	3	3	—
Sampling: No. of—								
Bacterial Samples taken ..	44	28	—	—	21	—	34	—
Samples sub-standard ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Biological Samples taken ..	—	6	—	10	1	—	1	—
Positive Results ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

SHOPS ACTS, 1912—50

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
No. of Shops ..	140	192	106	180	131	65	97	95
No. of Inspections ..	106	200	23	72	9	5	1	27
Defects Remedied ..	—	43	7	2	2	2	—	2
FOOD PREMISES								
Types:								
Bakers and Confectioners ..	8	9	7	11	8	5	7	3
Butchers (All types) ..	8	11	9	13	22	7	8	12
Cafes ..	1	19	9	6	17	7	7	6
Canteens ..	9	7	3	4	12	2	8	7
Dairies ..	3	3	3	2	5	4	—	20
Egg Packing Stations ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fishmongers ..	2	3	2	10	3	—	2	1
Flour Mills ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish ..	5	5	3	8	2	—	2	4
General Markets ..	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Greengrocers ..	5	6	7	11	11	1	4	4
Grocers ..	50	30	17	66	56	19	15	48
Licensed Premises ..	26	35	22	49	39	17	30	46
Sweet Shops ..	29	22	5	10	5	10	9	3

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
No. of:								
Food Premises	115	142	65	138	182	49	92	82
Inspection of above	100	190	33	353	288	31	23	122
Cases requiring action	32	—	18	27	108	7	2	6

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Food and Drugs Act, 1955								
Section 16								
No. of—								
Premises registered for—								
Manuf. of Meat Products ..	8	10	12	5	8	8	10	1
No. of inspections of above	8	15	3	19	22	6	4	4

FOODS CONDEMNED—OTHER THAN AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Tinned Foods:								
No. of Tins of—								
Meat and Fish	44	21	44	255	333	—	40	10
Fruit	64	35	128	723	219	—	203	12
Vegetables	65	42	102	95	30	—	38	25
Milk	50	6	11	58	61	—	10	26
Other Foods	19	3	7	—	42	—	17	—
B. Packeted Foods:								
No. of Packets	—	4	—	92	20	7	—	—
C. Fresh Foods:								
Weight in lbs. of—								
Fish	—	240	—	85	94	—	—	—
Fruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	—	12	55	21	—	15	—
Beef	—	—	81	—	—	—	200	—
Mutton	4	—	60	—	—	—	9	—
Bacon	7	16	—	101	30	—	31	—
Other Food Products ..	—	44	—	68	105	—	16	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—PART 1

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
No. on Register of:								
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	—	62	5	2	8	2	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	36	63	23	45	70	21	37	47
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. Outworkers Premises)	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	3
Total ..	38	125	28	48	78	23	43	50
No. of Inspections of:								
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	—	97	2	7	4	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	64	82	7	59	3	15	18	29
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. Outworkers Premises)	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	3
Total ..	66	179	9	67	7	15	21	32
No. of Written Notices:								
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. Outworkers Premises)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
No. of Prosecutions:								
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. Outworkers Premises)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—PART 1 (continued)

	Dawley U.D.C.		Market Drayton U.D.C.		Newport U.D.C.		Oakengates U.D.C.		Wellington U.D.C.		Drayton R.D.C.		Shifnal R.D.C.		Wellington R.D.C.	
Cases in which defects were found and remedied:	F'nd	Rem.	F'nd	Rem.	F'nd	Rem.	F'nd	Rem.	F'nd	Rem.	F'nd	Rem.	F'nd	Rem.	F'nd	Rem.
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	25	25	1	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:																
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ..	—	—	9	9	3	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	34	34	7	5	6	5	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Cases which were referred	To	By	To	By	To	By	To	By	To	By	To	By	To	By	To	By
	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.	H.M.I.
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:																
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cases in which Prosecutions were taken:																
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—																
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

